

PALMER OFFER SPURNED, SAYS COAL OPERATOR

Tells Senators of Refusal to Pay More Than 14 Per Cent. Advance.

PLEADINGS PROVE VAIN

Attorney-General, It Is Said, Feared Uprising in Case of Men's Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Attorney-General Palmer told a Senate committee today that the coal operators' refusal to accept a 14 per cent. advance in wages was a "deliberate and conscious" act of defiance.

Mr. Palmer said that the coal operators' refusal to accept the advance was a "deliberate and conscious" act of defiance. He said that the coal operators' refusal to accept the advance was a "deliberate and conscious" act of defiance.

Continuing, Mr. Ogle surprised the committee with the assertion that Mr. Palmer had told the operators that they were to be paid more than 14 per cent. advance in wages.

"We replied," said Mr. Ogle, "that we considered the proposal a cowardly, dastardly surrender of the rights of the public and the Government."

Ogle's testimony, given after Attorney-General Palmer, who was before the committee almost the entire day, had left the room, came as the climax to a series of revelations concerning the Government's movements in the strike.

Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.), chairman of the Senate committee, indicated after conclusion of the hearing that the investigation would be continued on the strength of the information brought out.

The Attorney-General, aided by questions from Senator Townsend (Mich.), took the committee over the entire ground traversed by the Government in the strike.

President Wilson meanwhile had prepared a statement, Mr. Palmer said, and at the second conference, which Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, attended, the miners' representatives acquiesced to the President's proposal.

There was no "settlement" of the strike, Mr. Palmer asserted, but "an arrangement which finally accomplished the object we wanted—the production of coal."

Glass, Hines and Garfield Approve. Between the first and second conferences with the miners' union chiefs, Mr. Palmer said, Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Director-General of Railroads Hines and Fuel Administrator Garfield had been consulted and had approved the arbitration plans.

Finally, on a train going to Indianapolis, where injunction proceedings were to be disposed of, Mr. Palmer, accompanied by Lewis and Green, discussed a memorandum specifying the conditions which the miners accepted. It was this memorandum which finally caused Dr. Garfield to resign, the testimony developed, because of its terms. It proposed to create a commission of three with power to "readjust both wages and prices," he explained, while Dr. Garfield thought that "only a consultative body" should be created.

"I knew what the President meant," Mr. Palmer said, when questioned by Senator Wolcott (Delaware) as to whether the memorandum of agreement had carried out the President's intention. He added under further questioning that there was no authority under which the government could fix wages, but that much of the agreement's force would depend upon public opinion, "which has not lost its power in the United States."

Attorney Butler, when called to the stand, declared that the final memorandum of agreement between the Attorney-General and the miners was "diametrically opposed" to that of Dr. Garfield, which the operators had accepted.

Garfield Against Price Fixing. "Dr. Garfield never contemplated a commission to fix prices, for one thing," he said.

Senator Townsend at the conclusion of his testimony asked for some one who could speak for the mine operators, and Ogle was called.

might be a general uprising, he said, which ought to be avoided. He said that the Fuel Administrator was only a temporary official and that his proposal of a 14 per cent. increase could be set aside. He asked how far we would go in a further advance of wages.

"What answer did you make?" Senator Frelinghuysen inquired.

Operator's Answer to Palmer. "We told him that the question of miners' wages and prices of coal had now become relatively insignificant," Mr. Ogle responded. "It seemed to us a question of law and order, an issue that could not be yielded. We said that a settlement now by granting an increase would be a dastardly, cowardly surrender of principles."

"You believed this an effort to compromise?" Senator Frelinghuysen pursued.

"We did," Mr. Ogle returned, "and we rejected the idea."

"Have you agreed to the Government's proposition now?" Senator Townsend asked.

"We have not," Ogle responded. "The proposal has never been submitted to us. We have called the Attorney-General's attention to several vital changes made in Dr. Garfield's original suggestion."

Operators had been left "very much confused," he said further, as to what the government had done. No commission, he asserted, could cover the wage and price problems arising in the soft coal industry of the United States in months "and come to any just conclusion."

Continuing, Mr. Ogle surprised the committee with the assertion that Mr. Palmer had told the operators that they were to be paid more than 14 per cent. advance in wages.

"We replied," said Mr. Ogle, "that we considered the proposal a cowardly, dastardly surrender of the rights of the public and the Government."

Ogle's testimony, given after Attorney-General Palmer, who was before the committee almost the entire day, had left the room, came as the climax to a series of revelations concerning the Government's movements in the strike.

Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.), chairman of the Senate committee, indicated after conclusion of the hearing that the investigation would be continued on the strength of the information brought out.

The Attorney-General, aided by questions from Senator Townsend (Mich.), took the committee over the entire ground traversed by the Government in the strike.

President Wilson meanwhile had prepared a statement, Mr. Palmer said, and at the second conference, which Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, attended, the miners' representatives acquiesced to the President's proposal.

There was no "settlement" of the strike, Mr. Palmer asserted, but "an arrangement which finally accomplished the object we wanted—the production of coal."

Glass, Hines and Garfield Approve. Between the first and second conferences with the miners' union chiefs, Mr. Palmer said, Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Director-General of Railroads Hines and Fuel Administrator Garfield had been consulted and had approved the arbitration plans.

Finally, on a train going to Indianapolis, where injunction proceedings were to be disposed of, Mr. Palmer, accompanied by Lewis and Green, discussed a memorandum specifying the conditions which the miners accepted. It was this memorandum which finally caused Dr. Garfield to resign, the testimony developed, because of its terms. It proposed to create a commission of three with power to "readjust both wages and prices," he explained, while Dr. Garfield thought that "only a consultative body" should be created.

"I knew what the President meant," Mr. Palmer said, when questioned by Senator Wolcott (Delaware) as to whether the memorandum of agreement had carried out the President's intention. He added under further questioning that there was no authority under which the government could fix wages, but that much of the agreement's force would depend upon public opinion, "which has not lost its power in the United States."

Attorney Butler, when called to the stand, declared that the final memorandum of agreement between the Attorney-General and the miners was "diametrically opposed" to that of Dr. Garfield, which the operators had accepted.

HAPGOOD'S RECALL DENIED BY LANSING

But Rumor Persists He Offended by Dickering With Bolsheviks.

HE IS ON HIS WAY HOME

Nomination as Minister to Denmark Failed of Confirmation by Senate.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In spite of emphatic and categorical denials by the State Department that Norman Hapgood, Minister to Denmark, is returning to this country under recall it is insisted here that Hapgood is coming back not to report on the Russian situation, which is the Departmental explanation, but to explain his reported connection with negotiations leading to financial support for the Russian Bolsheviks.

Hapgood, appointed to succeed Dr. Maurice Francis Egan as Minister to Denmark several months ago, never has been confirmed by the Senate. His name was sent to the Senate in June. The Senate had been organized less than a month when the nomination was received and as a matter of routine was transmitted at once to the Committee on Foreign Relations by the reference of the Vice-President.

From that day until the session ended on the night of November 13, not a word was spoken in the sessions of the committee concerning the nomination. Not only was there no formal motion from any Administration Democrat for a vote of approval on the name and the recommendation to the Senate that the former editor be confirmed, but besides that no Democrat ever mentioned the name even in the most casual conversation.

Democrats Preserve Silence. From time to time, in and out of the committee, Senators of the Republican faith took occasion to discuss with the greatest of informality the rumors of Hapgood's alleged trafficking with the Bolshevik agents in Copenhagen and his known intimacy with Litvinoff, the Bolshevik emissary in the Danish capital. The Democrats when accidental auditors of these conversations maintained a disinterested reserve that resembled nothing more impetuous or ardent than a well chilled Little Neck clam.

Nominations not having received consideration during a Congressional session lapse upon the minute of adjournment. The nomination of Hapgood has not been repeated to the Senate and so far as the Senate is concerned the situation is to-day exactly as though the designation never had been made.

One of the reasons why the Democratic Senators have evidenced so little enthusiasm over the nomination is that the selection of the publicist was made from outside the party reservation. During the Presidential campaign of 1916 Hapgood took an active part as the head of a Wilson non-partisan movement and maintained a large force and

an active political machinery in New York.

The non-partisan organization consisted very largely of nominal Republicans who had been the recipients of favors of one sort or another at the hands of the Wilson Administration and having ground their axes sharp were seeking new trees to fall. The organization was believed by Vance McCormick, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to have been the greatest assistance to the Democrats and to have done more than any other agency to promote the "keep us out of war" propaganda for the Wilson and Marshall ticket. Hapgood, previous to the 1916 campaign, had been very generally recognized as a Progressive.

The prediction was made around the Senate subsequent to the disclosure of the situation with regard to the appointment that the name will not again be submitted and that Mr. Hapgood's temporary return to the United States will stretch into a permanent residence. The first public notice of the troubles of President Wilson's choice came in the Copenhagen Legation came in Washington to-day in the current issue of *Harvey's Weekly*. The article follows:

Won Early Success. "Mr. Norman Hapgood, American Minister to Denmark, is coming home. Not normally, as it has been stated, to report on the 'Russian situation.' He is coming to explain, if he can do so, his own activities as a plenipotentiary of Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky, and to tell to what extent and by what authority he has misused the American Legation at Copenhagen as a trading post for the Soviet Government. Mr. Hapgood may not know this, but the President knows it, and Secretary Lansing knows it. Let us be specific."

"When, several months ago, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan resigned his post as Minister to Denmark, the President turned to his Wharton for a likely successor, and there, in his album of forward-looking men, his eye lighted upon the features of Mr. Hapgood. Presto, Mr. Hapgood was nominated as Minister to Denmark, as most people know, but he has not been confirmed by the Senate until this day, as most people do not know."

"With properly sealed passports and credentials Mr. Hapgood took the train from Washington, intending, as far as the State Department knew, to sail for the Soviet Government. Mr. Hapgood, however, instead of going to the pier he took the subway and turned up in Wall Street. There he sought an interview with a group of men representing great interests and invited them to finance the Bolsheviks. He explained that his post at Copenhagen, in such close proximity to Bolshevik headquarters, would present ideal opportunities for dealing with Messrs. Trotsky

and Lenin and that the business men might rest assured that the venture would mean much profit."

His Offer Was Spurned. "Luckily for America, if unluckily for the American Minister to Denmark, Mr. Hapgood chose the wrong group of backers. They were Americans. Of course they were shocked at the proposal and spurned his repeated overtures."

"What further attempts, if any, he made to carry out his plans before leaving New York we do not know, but any how he sailed away to Denmark, presented his credentials to the King and was duly accredited to the court."

"Some weeks ago when these and many other acts concerning Mr. Hapgood were presented to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations they demanded the truth from the Administration. There was much squirming about the State Department and Minister Hapgood was asked to deny the allegations. Needless to say, he promptly cabled the Department a reply that was quite satisfactory to the gentlemen who handle our foreign relations, mindful always of the necessity of maintaining the very slight veneer of respectability that covers some of our representatives across the seas. Senator Lodge was compelled to inform the Department that, much as he was disgusted at the prospect of being compelled to lay the facts before the world, he would do so unless Mr. Hapgood were withdrawn immediately."

"It was in these circumstances that the State Department decided to call Minister Hapgood to Washington, and thanks to the activity of the Republican leadership he will never return to Denmark, at least with credentials as the representative of the United States Government. Of course he may join up with Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky and represent them openly, but that's a different matter."

"Meanwhile it would be interesting to know just how the Attorney-General and other officers of the Government sworn to round up the reds would classify Minister Hapgood. Surely Mr. Marcione, late Bolshevik Ambassador to New York, who was treated so contemptuously by the Luak Committee, will marvel at the Government which drives him from New York while appointing Mr. Hapgood to Denmark."

Industrial Board Recuses. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Wilson's industrial commission, which is seeking a solution of present industrial unrest, recessed to-day until January 12. It was announced that a preliminary statement of the commission's conclusions would be issued in the near future.

UNUSUAL MUSIC IN CHAMBER RECITAL

Uncommon Compositions Are Heard in Aeolian Hall.

Two recitals took place in Aeolian Hall yesterday. The one of most importance was that of the evening, when George Harris, tenor, assisted by several members of the New York Chamber Music Society, gave a programme announced as "a chamber music song recital." The list of compositions was uncommon and showed only artistic purpose on the part of Mr. Harris in his endeavor to bring forward music seldom heard. The list comprised a recitative and air from Gluck's "Alceste," two airs by Bach, "Pure Love Doth Come on Tender Footsteps," for tenor, with oboe obbligato, and "See How His Love Is Fair," for tenor with violin obbligato; airs by Wolf-Ferrari and Rimoni; Schubert's "The Shepherd on the Cliff" with clarinet obbligato, five rondels by Hahn and Vaughan Williams' "On Wenlock Edge" for tenor, piano and string quartet. The assisting artists were Carolyn Beebe, piano; Pierre Henrotte, first violin; Herbert Soman, second violin; Samuel Lifschey, viola; Paul Kefauver, cello; Henri de Buscher, oboe; Gustave Langonus, clarinet; and Edith Cave Cole, accompanist. The various artists performed their respective parts with zeal and devotion. Mr. Harris sang with his accustomed ability in the art of phrasing and good diction, though his voice lacked somewhat of the mellow quality desirable when put to the test, as it was last night, in classic music. There was some lack of cohesion between the singer and players of the wind instruments at times.

In the afternoon Miss Alexandra de Markoff, a Russian pianist, who is said to have been a pupil of Anton Rubinstein, gave a programme of pieces, including two by herself and Balakirev's "Islamey" fantasia. There is little to record in favor of her playing save that it sometimes contained a musical tone and a certain freedom of style. Well marked rhythm and good phrasing were lacking in her work and there was scant appreciation of the composer's poetic idea. Owing to these inadequacies and many false notes, the most important number in her list, Schubert's "Erlking," was given in such a manner as at times to be perplexing.

GAS KILLED COCKLIN.

Expert's Examination Reveals Traces of Carbon Monoxide.

Carbon monoxide was responsible for the death of Russell Cocklin, an optician, found dead last Monday in the garage at his home, 27 E. 11th street, Forest Hills, Queens, according to an investigation concluded yesterday by Dr. Howard W. Neill, assistant medical examiner of Queens. Dr. Neill made an autopsy at the request of Arthur B. Cocklin, the dead man's brother.

The vital organs were sent to the pathological laboratory of Bellevue Hospital for analysis. Dr. Zettler reported he found no trace of poison or alcohol, but that he did find carbon monoxide both in the organs and in the blood. Mr. Cocklin is supposed to have been repairing his automobile when overcome. His body was in the garage for forty-eight hours before it was discovered.

BLOOMINGDALES

111 KINGSTON AT 59TH—ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE



This Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

Saturday...December 20, Open 9 A. M. Close 10 P. M.
Monday...December 22, Open 9 A. M. Close 10 P. M.
Tuesday...December 23, Open 9 A. M. Close 10 P. M.
Wednesday...December 24, Open 9 A. M. Close 10 P. M.

Safeguard Your Winter Hauling

YOU can count on the storm-battling ability of White Trucks. Deep snows may impede but cannot stall them. After the great blizzard in Philadelphia winter before last, the city's transportation facilities were practically halted—with the exception of White Trucks. This was also true in other cities.

Whenever road conditions are adverse and few wheels are turning, the sustained performance of White Trucks is always in evidence.

In White 3-3½ and 5-ton trucks with Double Reduction Gear Drive this ability to conquer severe conditions has been still further developed.

All the driving force of a motor which gets full power from every atom of fuel is applied to the wheels near the rim; *highest leverage is secured*. The gears roll in oil, dust proof. There is no sliding contact. The factor of friction is very low.

White Trucks not only do the hardest work. They do it for the least money.

THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland
New York: Abercrombie and Fitch Building
45th Street and Madison Avenue

WHITE TRUCKS



Hatch has specialized in SALTO-NUTS and CHOCOLATES for over 16 years. His success is due to KEEPING UP QUALITY.

As a convenience to customers who want to list their gifts and the money they can spend—also to enable them to order by letter or telephone or by phone—Greeley 241—Hatch prints here the price of his specialties:

SALTO-NUTS
(Registered)
Salto Nuts (mixed), \$2.25 per lb.; Gobbers (Aristocracy of the Peanut Family), \$1.25 per lb.; Pignolia Nuts, \$2.00 per lb.; English Walnuts, \$2.25 per lb.; Almonds, Black Walnuts, Filberts (Hazelnuts), and Pili Nuts, each \$2.50 per lb.; Brazil Nuts and Special Mixed Salto Nuts (without any Gobbers), each \$2.75 per lb.; Cashew Nuts, Pecans, Pistache Nuts, each \$3.00 per lb.

CONFECTIONS
Nuttin Raisins, per box, 75c; Vanilla Marshmallows, 50c, per lb.; Cream Peppermints (White, Pink, Green), \$1.00 per lb.; Home-made Fudge, \$1.25 per lb.; Italian Chocolates (the old-fashioned "Bitter Sweet" kind), Italian Chocolate Peppermints, French Caramels, Stuffed Figs and Dates, each \$1.50 per lb.; Supreme Chocolates (assorted), \$1.75 per lb.; Malted Ice Cream (Nuttin Chocolate), Glass Nuts and Fruits, each \$2.00 per lb.

Please note that in the above listing of prices, the highest price for Salto-Nuts is \$3.00 per lb., and the highest price for Chocolates is \$2.00 per lb. No profiteering—just quality for the money, that's all.

AMERICA'S FINEST GIFT PACKAGE
COMBINATION DE LUXE BOXES—two sizes—one containing 3 compartments at \$6.00; the other, containing 5 compartments, at \$10.00. Both filled with SALTO-NUTS, CHOCOLATES and NUTTED FRUITS of the same quality—only the \$10.00 box contains \$4.00 more of quantity than the \$6.00 box.

MAILED to any address outside of the city, or DELIVERED to any address in the city.

Four Stores: 3 on the west side of Broadway, 1 on the east side, and one in Herald Square, 10th av., at 35th st. "Hatch, He Pays the Farce Post!"

PLUTO WATER
AMERICA'S PHYSIC
CONCENTRATED SPRING WATER
BOTTLED AT FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, IND., and for sale at your druggist, club, hotels, cafes and on trains.
Your Physician Prescribes It
AMERICA'S PHYSIC